

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1674.]

NEW-YORK  
OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

JOURNAL;  
THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZ of BREAD, published 8th December 1774.  
Flour at 20/- per Cwt.

A WHITE Loaf of Sifted Flour to weigh  
1 lb. 8 1/2 oz. for 4 Coppers

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 7/- Beef per Barrel 4/-  
Flour 20/- Pork 62/-  
Brown Bread 24/- Salt 2/3 to 3/-  
West-India Rum 3/- Bohea Tea 6/-  
New-England do. 3/- Chocol. per Doz. 2/-  
Mincemeat Sugars 2/- Bees Wax 2 1/2/-  
Single rebd'd ditto 2/- Indian Corn per Bush. 3/-  
Molasses 2/- Wood 20 to 25/-

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and  
Setting, till Thursday next.

High water.		sets	
D's Age.	Water.	H. M.	H.
Thursday	3	11	after
Friday	4	11	6 59
Saturday	5	12	6 57
Sunday	6	1	6 56
Monday	7	1	6 55
Tuesday	8	2	6 54
Wednesday	9	3	6 53

[As the publication of the following Remarks  
has been so long delayed, it is thought ne-  
cessary to republish from Mr. Rivington's  
paper of the 12th of January, the piece they  
allude to, for which, see the first column in  
the last page.]

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN the printer of a news  
paper frequently departs  
from the sacred law of truth,  
in matters of high importance  
to the community, he be-

comes a nuisance to it. Should he one day  
inform you of the marriage of respectable  
persons, and the next, declare it void of  
truth; should he announce to the dilatant  
relations of a lady in perfect health, that  
she was numbered among the dead; should  
he increase the pangs of a distressed spirit,  
reluctant to depart, by proclaiming him  
asleep with his fathers; should he scoff at,  
and ridicule infamy, the greatest of human  
calamities; should he, to fill the measure  
of his iniquities, spread falsehoods to deceive  
a whole continent into slavery—who

would hesitate to pronounce him "a var-  
iet— an enemy to human nature? How-  
ever detestable this picture may be to hu-  
manity, the delineation strongly marks the ori-  
ginal. Few, but those who falsely call  
themselves "The friends to good order  
and government," would patronise him.  
But it was necessary for the dark purposes  
of those enemies of our constitution, to se-  
lect this original. Happily for America, in  
the weakness of his head, he finds security  
against the malignity of his heart. "We  
owe it (as a celebrated pen informs us) to  
the bounty of Providence, that the com-  
plete depravity of the heart is sometimes  
strangely united with a confusion of the  
mind, which counteracts the most favourite  
principles, and makes the same man trea-  
cherous without art, and a hypocrite with-  
out deceiving."

I was led into these reflec-  
tions, by reviewing Mr. Rivington's Gazet-  
ter. In No. 91 he ushered a publication  
to you, under the signature of John Cafe,  
as, "a trifling narrative." This is indeed  
an apology, consistent with his repeated  
abuses of the public. But he tells you,  
"it will serve to shew the spirit which  
aduates our nominal sons of liberty!" It  
will be shewn in the sequel of this paper,  
that the whole conversation alluded to, was  
far from being serious; and that Mr. Cafe  
and the narrator have, otherwise, grossly  
and wickedly misrepresented the truth.  
Whence it will appear by what means,  
"every friend to order and the constitu-  
tion," that is, its real enemies, endeavours  
to subjugate this country to a state of the most  
abject slavery. But it is necessary to inform  
such who are strangers to Capt. Sears's con-  
duct, that he is one of those citizens who  
spared no pains and regarded no personal  
consequences, in opposing the Stamp act,  
and every other act that affects the liberties  
of this country. He hath ever since that  
memorable period, been unshaken in his prin-  
ciples, uniform in his conduct, and indefa-  
tigable in his opposition; which deservedly  
procured him the confidence and applause  
of such of his fellow citizens as are not in-  
imical to the cause of America. But his  
enemies have long laboured in vain to di-  
minish the confidence and applause, which

every tried friend to American liberty has  
obtained; for, they consider these, as insur-  
mountable obstacles to their design of establish-  
ing despotism. From this impure source it is  
that the illiberal abuse, so frequently  
and so undeservedly poured on Capt. Sears  
and others, has wholly derived. In short,  
it is not the man, but the cause he main-  
tains, which they mean to wound. Never  
losing sight of this detestable project, they  
embrace every opportunity that pro-  
mises them the least hope of success.

For this purpose their eyes droppen,  
O—h W Is, solicited Mr. Cafe to pub-  
lish the dolorous tale: W Is posts to his  
master (a member of the anti-American  
club, who meet at Mr. Rivington's) with  
the important discovery, "This will do  
Captain Sears's business," say they. "It  
will put down, and silence that fellow—  
Let us shew the world how arbitrary and  
uncivil he has been to an old man; how in-  
sincere in his religious profession, and how  
disloyal to the King;—then, there will be  
an end of his influence. Let Mr. Cafe be  
brought to Rivington's; we will examine  
him, and publish the whole matter." Poor  
Cafe (like an ox to the slaughter) was ac-  
cordingly brought, and examined with such  
eagerness and noise, by so many inquisitors,  
who emulously contending for the honour of  
doing an injury to the friends of liberty, in-  
terrupted each other, that had he been dis-  
posed to declare the truth, he had but little  
time to recollect it, and they as little  
to receive it.

Let us now examine the result of their  
proceedings—at which even the disciples of  
Ignatius LOYOLA would blush. And if  
the reader will but cast his eyes on Mr.  
Jarvis's certificate, \* he will be convinced  
of the conversation with Mr. Cafe, by his  
own conduct, was rather designed to ridicule  
his Tory sentiments, than to mal treat  
him for avowing them. But if the conver-  
sation had been serious, he has grossly mis-  
represented the facts. He informs you that  
"Captain McD—I and Captain S—  
wanted to talk with him on politicks;"—  
I am authorized to assure you they utterly  
deny their having ever signified that, to any  
person, and challenge Mr. Cafe, to prove  
the contrary. No motive could induce  
them to seek such an interview with Mr.  
Cafe, for it is a matter of little moment to  
America, which side of the question he may at  
any time espouse.—Mr. Cafe relates, that  
Capt. S— asked him "whether the King had not violated his coronation oath."  
—It appears by the certificate of Mr. John Anderson, of this city, that Captain

\* On the evening of the third ult. being  
in company at Mr. Jasper Drake's, with sev-  
eral gentlemen from different parts, among  
whom was one Mr. John Cafe, who being  
asked by one of the company, whether, if  
the King's Standard was erected here, he  
would join the King's troops against the  
Americans; he said, he would (repeatedly)  
Upon which it was agreed by the Company,  
that he should sit in Coventry, i. e. unno-  
ticed by any of the company, under the for-  
mer of a Nip of Toddy, which he did ver-  
ily, and called for some wine, and  
cheerfully drank to the company, saying,  
"I'll catch one of you yet in your nip." In  
order to carry on the jest, he would frequently  
interrogate the company to have them  
fined, took many methods to induce them  
to speak, and did, as he said, catch one or  
two, which highly diverted the company,  
for which he was directed to take his seat,  
and not be troublesome, which he did, with-  
out being dragged, driven, or even threaten-  
ed by any one.—And after he had finished  
his wine, he went out.

Jan 14, 1775. ARTH' JARVIS.  
† I do hereby certify, that on or about  
the evening of the third ult. (the time al-  
luded to in Mr. John Cafe's publication  
in Mr. Rivington's last paper) I was at the  
house of Jasper Drake, in company with the  
said Cafe, Capt. Sears, Mr. Thomas Hazard,  
Mr. Arthur Jarvis, Mr. Moles Dudley,  
and several other persons, whose names I do not now recollect.—That shortly after  
I sat down, I was informed, that Mr. Cafe  
had declared himself an enemy to American  
Liberty. That soon after, a question was  
repeated to the said Cafe, which, I under-

S— did not put any question to Cafe, re-  
lative to the King's Coronation oath. He  
affirms that Capt. S— told him, that if he, (Cafe,) was in Connecticut govern-  
ment, he would be put to death." What  
says Mr. Dudley of that colony, one of the  
company? He declares by certificate, † that  
"he, and not Capt. S— made this re-  
ply to Cafe." He also affirms, that Captain  
S— demanded of him, (Cafe) whether,  
if the Belforians were to take up arms, he  
would fight for the King? This is a glaring  
 falsehood, which Cafe himself acknowledged,  
in a conversation he had with Mr. Vail § of  
this city, and with Mr. James M'Cluer, of  
his own county, § who is well known, as a  
man worthy of credit, to many of our mer-  
chants. Mr. Cafe declared to those gentle-  
men, "that the matter was not truly  
stated in that paper, (meaning his publica-  
tion in Rivington's) However he said,  
"it is no matter," that the question alluded  
to, was put him by another person, and not by  
Capt. Sears—Equally void of truth, is  
Cafe's assertion, viz. "that he, (Captain

S—) placed a chair in the chimney corner,  
caught Cafe by the arm, and forced  
him into it.

Mr. Vail certifies "that he put the ques-  
tion to Mr. Cafe, whether Capt. Sears  
forced him into the chair, but he gave him  
no answer. " Mr. Anderson also certifies,  
that "no rough usage was given to the  
said Cafe; that he was at liberty to leave  
the company when he pleased." And Mr.  
Jarvis declares, "that what Mr. Cafe did,  
was, without being dragged, driven, or even  
threatened by any one." From all this, it is  
evident, that the principal charges, pub-  
lished by Mr. Cafe, against Capt. Sears, are,  
as to him, utterly false, and groundless.  
Nor is it evident, that some of the accusa-  
tions had no existence, even with respect  
to any other person of that company; which  
will abundantly appear by the certi-  
ficates in the notes. What must the public  
now think of Cafe? Was it not his duty,  
as an honest man, when he said, "that the  
matter was not truly stated in that paper,  
to contradict it—to do his neighbour justice.  
Instead of this, he said, "It is no  
matter," that the question alluded  
to, was put him by another person, and not by  
Capt. Sears—Equally void of truth, is  
Cafe's assertion, viz. "that he, (Captain

S—) placed a chair in the chimney corner,  
caught Cafe by the arm, and forced  
him into it.

Mr. Vail certifies "that he put the ques-  
tion to Mr. Cafe, whether Capt. Sears  
forced him into the chair, but he gave him  
no answer.

§ I do hereby certify "that he put the ques-  
tion to Mr. Cafe, whether Capt. Sears  
forced him into the chair, but he gave him  
no answer. " Mr. Anderson also certifies,  
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§ Hence therefore, we see the vile arts prac-  
tised by the enemies of our liberty. These  
are the desperate, but feeble efforts of a  
miserable faction. This tool is, indeed, well  
qualified to serve the iniquitous purposes of  
the nominal "friends of good order and  
government"; but, thank God! they have  
hitherto been, and all good men hope they  
ever will be, disappointed.—I shall no  
longer trespass on your patience, but leave  
him, and his coadjutors to your just in-  
dignation, and the compunction of their  
own hearts.

A Friend to Constitutional Liberty.

put the question to Mr. Cafe, "Whether  
Capt. Sears forced him into the chair,"  
but he gave me no answer.

New York, 14. Jan. 7 JOHN VAIL.

§ I do hereby certify, that the above con-  
versation passed between Mr. Cafe and Mr.  
Vail, in my presence, in the house of the said  
Vail, except the question relative to the  
forcing Mr. Cafe into the chair.

New York, 14. Jan. 7 JAMES M'LURE,

1775. § of Suffolk County.

On Tuesday last, arrived in 6 Weeks and 3  
Days from Falmouth, the Lord Hyde  
Packet Boat. Capt. Jeffries, by whom we  
have the London Papers, to the 13th of  
December, containing the following Ad-  
vices, viz.

LONDON, December 1.

YESTERDAY his Majesty went  
in State to the House of Peers,  
attended by the Duke of Lancaster,  
and Lord Bruce; and the House  
of Commons being sent for, they  
presented Sir Fletcher Morton for their Speaker,  
of whom his Majesty approved; after  
which he made the following most  
gracious Speech from the Throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"IT gives me much Concern, that I am  
obliged, at the Opening of this Parliament,  
to inform you, That a most daring Spirit of  
Resistance, and Disobedience to the Law,  
still unhappily prevails in the Province of the  
Massachusetts Bay, and has, in divers Parts  
of it, broke forth in fresh Violences of a very  
criminal Nature. These Proceedings have  
been countenanced and encouraged in other  
of my Colonies, and unwarrantable Attempts  
have been made to obstruct the Commerce  
of this Kingdom, by unlawful Combinations.  
I have taken such Measures, and given such  
Orders, as I judged most proper and effectual  
for carrying into Execution the Laws which  
were passed in the last Session of the late  
Parliament, for the Protection and Security  
of the Commerce of my Subjects, and for  
the restoring and preserving Peace, Order,  
and good Government, in the Province of the  
Massachusetts Bay; and you may depend  
upon my firm and steadfast Resolution  
to withstand every Attempt to weaken or

I do hereby certify, that John Cafe of  
Suffolk County lodged in my house during  
the time he was left in the city, and that  
when he conversed with me on the subject  
of the publication under his name, in Mr.  
Rivington's last paper, the said Cafe declared,  
that the matter was not truly stated in that  
paper; however he did, "It is no matter."  
That the question put to him was, if the  
King's Standard was hoisted in this place,  
whether he would join the King's troops or  
the Americans? That he answered he would  
join the troops; but that this question was  
put to him by another person, and not by  
Capt. Sears. I do further certify, that I

put

Imp is the Supreme Authority of this Legislature, over all the Dominions of my Crown; the Maintenance of which I consider as essential to the Dignity, the Safety, and the Welfare of the British Empire; assuring myself, that, while I act upon these Principles, I shall never fail to receive your Assistance and Support.

" I have the greatest Satisfaction in being able to inform you, That a Treaty of Peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte. By this happy Event, the Troubles which have so long prevailed in one Part of Europe are composed, and the general Tranquillity rendered complete. It shall be my constant Aim and Endeavour to prevent the breaking out of fresh Disturbances; and I cannot but flatter myself I shall succeed, as I continue to receive the strongest Assurances from other Powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the Peace.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered the proper Estimates, for the Services of the ensuing Year, to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this House of Commons, I shall meet with the same affectionate Confidence, and the same Proofs of Zeal and Attachment to my Person and Government, which I have always, during the Course of my Reign, received from my faithful Commons.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Let me particularly recommend to you, at this Time, to proceed with Temper, in your Deliberations, and with Unanimity, in your Resolutions. Let my People, in every Part of my Dominions, be taught, by your Example, to have a due Reverence for the Laws, and a just Sense of the Blessings of our excellent Constitution. They may be assured that, on my Part, I have nothing so much at Heart, as the real Prosperity and lasting Happiness of all my Subjects."

HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1774.

The Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's speech, and the same being read by the Clerk,

Moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the Throne.

To declare our abhorrence and detestation of the daring spirit of Resistance and Disobedience to the laws, which so strongly prevail in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obstruct by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majesty our humble thanks, for having been pleased to communicate to us, that he has taken such measures, and given such orders as his Majesty hath judged most proper and effectual for the protection and security of the commerce of his Majesty's Subjects, and for carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, relative to the provinces of the Massachusetts Bay.

To express our entire satisfaction in his Majesty's firm and steadfast resolution to continue to support the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of his Crown, and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will cheerfully co-operate in all such measures, as shall be necessary to maintain the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British Empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common interest of Europe, we have the greatest satisfaction in being acquainted with the conclusion of the peace between Russia and the Porte, that we confide in his Majesty's endeavours to prevent, as far as possible, the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and from the assurances given to his Majesty by other powers, we have the pleasing expectation, that nothing is likely to interrupt, that may interrupt the present happy tranquillity in Europe.

That it is no less our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity, in our deliberations and resolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our constitution; and impressed, with the deepest gratitude, for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the course of his Majesty's reign, to testify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture, our invariable fidelity to his Majesty, and our fervent attachment to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by inserting, after the word "thence", at the end of the first paragraph, these words:

To desire his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received, concerning the state of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the consideration of this most critical and important matter, but upon the fullest information; and when we are thus informed, we shall, without delay, apply ourselves with the most earnest and serious zeal, to such measures as shall tend to secure the honour of his Majesty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happiness of all his Majesty's dominions.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The question was put, Whether these

words shall be inserted in the said motion?

It was resolved in the negative.

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Dissentient,

BECAUSE we cannot agree to commit ourselves with the carelessness of a common address of compliment, in expressions, which may lead to measures, in the event, fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow subjects.

We conceive that an address upon such objects as are before us, and at such a time as this, must necessarily have a considerable influence upon our future proceedings, and must impress the public with an idea, of the general spirit of the measures which we mean to support.

Whatever methods we shall think it advisable to pursue, either in support of the mere authority of parliament, which seems to be the sole consideration with some, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and satisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our constant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the result of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for such an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne, or even in any verbal assurance from ministers.

In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and just extent of which we are as yet in a great measure unapprised; a procedure which appears to us, by no means, consonant to that parity which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last parliament. This unfortunate system, conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency, or foresight, we were in hopes, would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the disposition of the House in the present parliament, when we see the House, under the preface of so severe and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the spirit of the former fatal proceedings.

But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity, which leads others to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in hate, without enquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND, PORTLAND, ROCKINGHAM, STAMFORD, STANHOPE, TORRINGTON, PONSONBY, WYCOMBE, CAMDEN.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Dec. 7.

When the above business was adjourned, the Speaker, attended by Lord Beauchamp, and several other Members of the Privy Council, went in their carriages to St. James's, to present the following Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his speech from the throne:

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne:

" Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we receive with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness, the early information which you have been pleased to give us, of the state of the provinces of the Massachusetts Bay.

" We feel the most sincere concern, that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violence of a most criminal nature. And we cannot but lament, that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majesty's colonies; and that any of your subjects should have been so far deluded and misled, as to make rash and unwarrantable attempts to obstruct the commerce of your Majesty's kingdom, by unlawful combinations.

" We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty, for having taken such measures, as your Majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution, the laws which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of your Majesty's subjects, and for restoring

and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

" Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majesty's gracious assurances, will use every means in their power to assist your Majesty in maintaining entire and inviolate, the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of your Crown, being truly sensible that we should betray the trust reposed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majesty and to our fellow subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous support to those great constitutional principles which govern your Majesty's conduct in this important business, and which are so essential to the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

" We learn, with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete: And we entertain a well grounded hope that your Majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success, as your Majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances from other powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

" We assure your Majesty that we will, with the utmost cheerfulness, grant to your Majesty every necessary supply; and that we consider ourselves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our most affectionate attachment to a Prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions."

Dec. 3. It is said more troops are to be sent to America

A correspondent says, it was observed at Court on Wednesday, that the King did not read his answer to the Lord's address, with his usual gracefulness—very much otherwise. It was taken notice of by all present.

All persons who have read and considered the late royal speech, do with great concern take notice, that it is written too much in the style of *hors volo, sic juvo*, and conveys all the dreadful idea of an arbitrary power; but however, it is to be hoped, the Almighty Providence will interpose, and preserve this nation, as well as its colonies, from the terrible calamities of a tyrannical government.

Dec. 10. There is not the least foundation for the report of General Gage's being ordered from Boston, till he has accomplished his designs.

Lord Percy, we are well informed, is shortly expected from Boston.

Dec. 13. Nothing can shew the poverty, despicable abilities, and desperate situation of the Ministry, so strongly as their not daring to bring forward the affairs of America, though the consideration is of the utmost importance, and though the delay may be productive of the greatest injury. This conduct not only shews they have no plan, but have no ideas. Their desire of keeping in their offices as long as they can, makes them afraid to ask advice of those who are capable of giving it them. And now they are quarrelling with each other, for doing that which was not the work of any of them. i. e. planning the present measures against America. These measures originate in another quarter, and the puppet Prime Minister is only the *Jack Ketch* of the business.

The Ministers, it is said, are much engaged with General Gage. They certainly have great reason; for he has most grievously disappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he, acting upon the defensive, has thrown it upon them. The official puppets say not a word to any of the foreign Ministers on the affairs of America. Last summer they boasted they had taken effectual steps with America, as would infallibly put an end to all disturbances from that quarter. They are now ashamed of their own bragging speeches, and are silent.—This is the first act of prudence they were ever guilty of.

Lord North has lost all confidence in the chief if ever he had any in it.

We bear that a late protest has given more real uneasiness to a Great Person, than the whole of the City addresses put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonstrated against government in general; this he feels personally.

In the absence of Lord Percy from Boston, Brigadier Pigot will be second in command.

Lord Pitt (the Earl of Chatham's son) has joined his regiment in America.

The Premier being suddenly struck lame and speechless on the first day of the sessions of the new Parliament, is not a little ominous. Let him look to it, the affairs of America most probably will do his business effectually.

It is strongly agitated amongst the American merchants, to wait upon the King with a very spirited address relative to American affairs, and the deplorable state of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a strong remonstrance from

the three branches of the corporation of London, in Common Hall assembled, upon the general score of public grievances, when, it is said, the Livery at large will absolutely insist upon their right to accompany the Lord Mayor to St. James's.

All the great trading towns must and will either address the Throne, or instruct their servants in Parliament, upon the decline of provisions, and the excessive high price of provi-

N. E. W. J. E. R. S. E. V.

Perth Amboy, 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1775.

T HIS day the Delegates for the Colony of New Jersey, in the late Continental Congress, reported to the House of Assembly, the Proceedings of the said Congress, which being read, the House came to the following Resolutions.

House of Assembly, January 25, 1775.

On the Question, whether the House approve of the said Proceedings? it passed in the Affirmative.

Resolved, that this House do unanimously approve of the Proceedings of the Congress.

Resolved, unanimously, that James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esqrs. (or any three of them) be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the Continental Congress of the Colonies, intended to be held at the City of Philadelphia in May next, or at any other Time and Place; and that they report their Proceedings to the next Sessions of General Assembly, instructing the said Delegates to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional Measure for the Accommodation of the unhappy Difference at present subsisting between the Mother Country and the Colonies, which the House most ardently wish for.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do transmit a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the Speakers of the Assemblies of New York and Pennsylvania.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Thanks of this House be given to James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esqrs, for their faithful and judicious Discharge of the Trust reposed in them at the late Continental Congress. A true Copy.

JONATHAN DEARE, Ck.

Samuel Burling,

Has for SALE,

At his store between Beckman and Bur-

ling's slips.

A few hogsheads of choice inspected

Virginia Mountain Tobacco,

A quantity of very good West India Rum, Jamaica Spirits, by the puncheon; Coffee and Pimento, in bales; also,

100 Tiers of NEW RICE,

And Providence Lime, in hogheads. 747

Irish Linens.

To be sold on reasonable terms, for cash, by Thomas M. Githrey, at Mrs. Armstrong's, Rotten row. Also, exceeding good butter in skins. 747

WHEREAS a certain John Neal, late England in the spring of the year 1773, and has not been heard of more than once since, when it was said he resided at a place called New Albany: His brother, Daniel Neal, who served his apprenticeship at Learne, in the North of Ireland, to a house carpenter, and now lives at Charlotte iron works, would be very glad to know where he now is; and any person giving information to Mr. Archibald M<sup>r</sup> Vicker, merchant, in New York, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

DANIEL NEAL.

Charlotteburgh, Bergen county, New Jersey, Jan. 30, 1775.

Six Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, with a black mare, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 4 white feet, one wall eye, a white stripe on her nose, one EBENEZER ALLIN, who is about 22 years of age, of a light complexion, light coloured hair; has on a light coloured strait bodied coat and surtout, a red broad cloth jacket, and a black velvet jacket, deer skin breeches, is supposed to have gone towards Philadelphia and Maryland. Whoever secures said thief in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward. And whoever can inform of said mare, shall be entitled to 3 Dollars, paid by me

ABIJAH PERKINS.

New Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

Jan. 23, 1775.

New York, Feb. 1, 1775.

WHEREAS an advertisement has for sometime past, appeared in the New York Journal, of a negro woman for sale aged 20 years, and otherwise described; and for further particulars, any person inclining to purchase, was directed to apply to William Spotten, whereby many persons were led to suppose, that the said negro woman was the property of the said William Spotten, and by him advertised for sale, but in truth, the advertisement was inserted without his privy, and the negro the sole property of Capt. Thomas Clark, of Greenwich.

WILLIAM SPOTTEN.

JA 23.

WILLIAM SPOTTEN.

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Streets, Burling-

Printer, Dunkle-

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.

We are assured that almost every county in Virginia, Maryland, and the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have chosen their officers, and are learning the military exercise with the greatest diligence.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

At a Meeting of a great number of the most respectable Freholders of the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marble-town, Rochester, and New-Paltz, in the town of Hurley, in Ulster County, on Friday the 6th day of January 1775: A Committee of six being chosen, viz: Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, Capt. John Elmendorph, Adrian Wynkoop, Matthew Cantine, Johannes G. Hardenbergh, and Jacob H. Brouck Jan, Esqrs, of whom Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh was chosen Chairman:

**R**ESOLVED. First. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that we most heartily approve of the Association, and acquiesce in all the other measures entered into by the late General Congress, and we will use every means in our power to render them effectual; and that it be recommended to the several towns and precincts within this county, to choose Committees to see the same faithfully observed and carried into execution.

A certain Pamphlet, entitled, "Free Thoughts on the Resolves of the Congress, &c." under the signature of A. W. a Farmer, dated November 16th 1774, being then produced, and publickly read, it was,

**R**esolved. Secondly. That it is replete with falsehoods, artfully calculated to impose upon the illiterate and unthinking, to frustrate the Resolves of the Congress, and to destroy that Union, so necessary for the preservation of our constitutional Liberty, Therefore,

**R**esolved. Thirdly. That the said Pamphlet, in detestation and abhorrence of such infamous publications, be now burnt, and that the Authors, Publishers, and Cirentors of such performances, be henceforth deemed the enemies of their country.

**R**esolved. Fourthly. That the Chairman transmit copies of the above Resolves to the Committee of Correspondence for the several towns and precincts within this county.

Which Resolves being read and unanimously approved, the above Pamphlet was burnt accordingly. Ordered likewise, that the Resolves be printed.

[We are obliged, on account of engagements, to postpone many articles and pieces intended for this paper, among which are the proceedings of the township of Newark, and the county of Middlesex, in pursuance of the association entered into, and recommended by the late continental congress.]

Nothing remarkable by the eastern post. At Buxton, the people immovably firm, the soldiers sickly, many of the officers as well as privates disaffected, and sick of the service.

To be Let, from the first of May next, at a very reasonable rate, an extremely convenient House in Stone-Street, now in the possession of Mrs. Major. For further Particulars, inquire of DAVID CLARKSON. Feb. ad. 1775. 147.

**T**he Morris Town Stage Waggon, WHEREAS, notwithstanding the utmost care of the driver, sundry articles of goods sent by him, have been lost or stolen from his waggon, or from the places where, according to direction, he has left them on the road, for which lessees he has been obliged to make satisfaction to the owners of the goods: He therefore hereby gives notice, that, tho' he will take the utmost care in his power of the goods sent by his waggon, he will no more be accountable for any that may be stolen or lost from his waggon, or the houses where, according to direction, he leaves them.

DANIEL BURNETT.  
New York, Jan. 26, 1775.

**P A R C H M E N T,**  
Which by those who have tried it, is esteemed superior to most imported from England,

Made, and sold at reasonable rates, by ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-Street, a little below Walnut-Street,  
Philadelphia.

Sold also by Joseph Cruikshank, Printer, in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, and by Isaac Collins, Printer, in Burlington, Hugh Gaine and John Holt, Printers, in New York, and by Joseph Dunkley, Painter and Glazier, opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

**T**HE Demand for this Parchment being much increased of late, has encouraged said Wood to extend his Works, so that he now expects to be able to supply his Customers in a manner more satisfactory than heretofore, without Fear of a Disappointment.

June last. 24

Committee Chamber, 20th Jan. 1775.

**W**HEREAS, by the first Article of the Association of the late Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, the fifth Day of September, 1774. It is agreed, that from and after the first Day of December next, We will not import into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any Goods, Wares or Merchandise, whatsoever, or from any other Place, any such Goods, Wares or Merchandise, as shall have been exported from Great Britain, or Ireland. And whereas, by the last Clause of the tenth Article, of the said Association, shall be imported, after the first Day of February 1775; the same ought forthwith, to be sent back again, without breaking any of the Packages thereof. And the Sense of this Committee being taken, whether all Goods imported from Great Britain, or Ireland, into this City and County, after the said first Day of February, should not, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the Clauses, of the said first and tenth Articles of the said Association be sent back in the same Vessel, in which such Goods, Wares or Merchandise shall be imported? — Resolved unanimously, in the Affirmative,

By Order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

**A**MOTION was made and seconded, That a Sub Committee be appointed to observe the Conduct of all Vessels which may arrive after the first Day of February next, having on board any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, not allowed to be imported by the Association. Resolved unanimously, that a Sub Committee be appointed for the Purpose above mentioned.

By Order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To William McDonald, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Somerset, in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey, and to such Persons as may be inclined to purchase the Farm and Lands late of Cornelius Van Horne, of the said County, Esq; deceased, and to all others whom the Subject of this Notice may concern.

**W**HEREAS the said Cornelius Van Horne, was at the time of his death, indebted among other persons, to John Chambers, of the city of New-York, since deceased, (whose representative one of the Testifiers, Augustus Van Cortlandt,) in eleven hundred and seventy pounds, besides a considerable arrear of interest, and was also largely indebted to divers other persons; and being seized of a dwelling house, barn, farm, and tract of land, in Somerset county aforesaid, containing upwards of one thousand acres, whereof he lived at the time of his decease; and which hath since been occupied by his widow, Elizabeth Van Horne, and his son, John Van Horne. He the said Cornelius Van Horne made his will, and devised the same, subject to the payment of his debts, to his fair widow, during her life, and the remainder to his son, Philip Van Horne, Esq; and the said John Van Horne, lately deceased; And whereas the said widow and children of the said Cornelius Van Horne, as well as their own creditors, did by Indenture of release duly executed and proved, dated the sixth day of February, 1774 grant and release the said farm, plantation and tract of land, to the subscribers, Charles M. Evers, and Augustus Van Cortlandt, in fee simple; In trust nevertheless to sell and dispose of the same, and in the first place to apply the monies arising therefrom towards payment and satisfaction of the debts due from the said Cornelius Van Horne, at the time of his decease, and then one moiety of the remaining money, towards payment and satisfaction of the debts of the said Philip Van Horne, and the other moiety towards satisfaction of the debts of the said John Van Horne; and whereas we are informed, that you the said late Sheriff of the county of Somerset, on pretense of judgments entered against the executors of the said Cornelius Van Horne, and against the said Philip Van Horne, and John Van Horne, since the transfer of the said estate to us in trust as aforesaid, have seized and taken into your hands, the said farm and plantation, and do mean to proceed to sell the same at public vendue: Now therefore, to prevent all impositions upon purchasers, we have thought fit to give this public notice, of our title to the said farm and plantation — that we intend to sell the same, in execution of our trust, and to apply the money arising therefrom in the manner which the said deed, as well as the principles of law and equity direct; and we do hereby prohibit you the said Sheriff from selling, and caution all persons against purchasing the said farm or plantation under such judgments or executions, as they would wish to avoid litigation and expense; We do further advise, that we stand ready to agree with any persons, for the sale of the said farm and plantation, at a reasonable price, either altogether, or in parcels, being advised by counsel, that our title which we are willing to produce, to an interest, will be good and sufficient to the purchasers.

CHARLES M. EVERETT,  
AUGUSTUS V. GORTLANDT.

147

CHARLES M. EVERETT,  
AUGUSTUS V. GORTLANDT.

THE subscriber has imported in the Lundy Gage, from London, Capt. Mifflin, who arrived here the 10th Dec. last, 1 box of woolens and 1 box of silk, IM C No. 1 and 2; and being willing to comply with the association entered into by the late Continental Congress; give this public notice, that the above goods will be sold at Capt. Doran's, on Friday the 3d instant, at ten o'clock, under the direction of William Denning, John Berrian, and Nicholas Roosevelt: For particular apply to the above gentlemen, who will attend there, for that purpose. — ARCHIBALD M'VICKAR.

N. B. The above goods were ordered in June last.

24

**T**O B E L E T,

at the old Coffe House,

from the first of May next.

**T**HE two upper stories furnished or unfurnished, being very fit for a publick office, (it being noted for a Notary publick's office these two years past) or for any gentlemen; it being so pleasantly situated, that a person can see at once, the river, shipping, Long Island and all the gentlemen resorting to the coffee house on business, from the most distant climate; or part of the under part of the house for a large store, with one of the upper stories, suitable for a merchant or shop keeper, enquire of

NEBBITT DEANE.

**N**. B. Wanted immediately, three or four honest and sober journeymen tailors; none but good workmen need apply; the sooner they apply, the better for themselves, as they will meet with a shop, where they will get constant work all the year round. 74

Just published, and to be sold by the printer before, in Water-Street, near the Coffee-House,

**T**HE whole proceedings of the continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, in September and October 1774, including their petition to the King, all their letters, memorials, &c.

**N**. B. The above publication is more convenient and intelligible, as well as more complete than any edition of the work, heretofore published; answering both to a complete Journal of proceedings, and result of the whole, as published by themselves in their Extracts. — Also,

The principal parts, translated into Low Dutch.

74

Out Ward of New-York.

**T**AKEN up some time ago, a brown HEIFER: Whoever has lost said Heifer, and will pay the expenses, can have her again; on applying to the printer.

74

To be sold, at public vendue, on Thursday the twenty-third day of March next, or at private sale, any time before.

**A**VERY good convenient dwelling house, with a good kitchen adjoining, a well by the door, a very good new barn, a great plenty of orcharding, of divers sorts of good fruit; containing about 25 acres of good land, lying within a quarter of a mile of Flushing town, pleasantly situated, suitable for either a gentleman, shop-keeper, or tradesman; belonging to Christopher Heytham. Any person inclining to purchase the said premises, at private sale, before the vendue, may apply to William Heytham, at Philadelphia, in Arch Street, or John Field in Flushing, who will agree on reasonable terms: If sold at public vendue, the sale to be on the premises, to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on said day, when the conditions of sale will be seen at the time and place, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. 74

**FIVE DOLLARS Reward,**  
**R**UN AWAY on the twenty-ninth ult. WILLIAM LOUDON, a servant lad, about seventeen years of age, a Taylor by trade, of a lively countenance, speaks on the Scotch dialect, short strait hair — Had on when he went away, a suit of cloth clothes a little on the grey, good shoes, pale blue rib'd stockings, check shirt, and white hat; rather small of his age. — Whoever brings said boy to Thomas Burling in Chapel-street, New York, shall receive the above Reward, or if confined in a goal that he may be had. THREE DOLLARS 74

**N**OTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of William Deusea, (an insolvent debtor, now confined in the gaol of the Free-Borough and Town of Elizabeth) that they meet at the Court-house in said town, on Friday the 17th day of February Instant, to shew cause (if any they have) why an assignment of his effects should not be made, and his body released from confinement; agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of New Jersey, made in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors." 74

**S**CRIVENER'S OFFICE, 2d Feb. 1775.  
To the PUBLIC in General, and "those whom it most concerns, in particular." What! dog ear-dog.  
That's only brutal play,  
But I to live and let live,  
Is the true Christian's way.

**V**ERITAS.  
**T**HE time is drawing nigh, when I shall be freed from your service by that awful Sheriff, who accepts no bail, am determined, during the short interval, to endeavor a return of your many favours, not only by constant attendance on the business of the office, but such occasional remarks as may prove beneficial and worthy your attention.

I have often observed, that a man who applies to the law for advice, should state his case in the real true light, for misrepresentations deceive the most able counsel, and the consequence speaks for itself. I have also, many times, recommended the putting up with a small loss, or other little injury, rather than seek redress by law, as the re-

medy is sure to be worse than the disease. At the present I mean to observe what precaution should be used with respect to whom you employ in the business of purchasing estates, lending out money upon interest, and the settling your affairs by deed or will, for the benefit of your posterity; in so weighty concerns, none surely can be so proper as men

of known ability and tried experience in the law, as is often seen; that by the bad construction of deeds, wills, and other writings, your intentions are frustrated; your children and friends involved in great trouble, and sometimes a total loss ensues; difficulties, which mostly proceed from the employing unskillful people, whose knowledge merely derives from some or other printed form, so that you may, with as much propriety, call in a tinker to make a beaver hat. Circumstances alter cases, and particular purposes, require the well drawn deed, will, or other writing, to be its own precedent. Too often, the warranty in a deed is made to serve, for every other the most usual and useful covenants, and that because the Warrantor is a man of character and fortune; but this is a very bad practice, for death alters property, and when the spendthrift heir has brought his noble to niente, and that nine-pence to nothing, farewell Warranty then, when it is too late; you will wish to have employed a man capable of deducing the title of your intended purchase, and executing your business to effect. A good title, as lately observed by an honourable counsel, must have its chain of conveyances, and without such chain, you may verily believe that your title will one day be like the Publican's cheap beer, that disappeared from his sign the very first storm.

To record a single deed or conveyance, is not required by law, nor will the recording such, by any means help a lame title, and where is the use to perpetuate it? the recording a mortgage, is absolutely requisite, as priority of record takes place of priority in date, the cost of which is only three shillings; so that the late offer of recording mortgages, &c. gratis, is only giving you a sprat to catch a mackerel; and be assured, the honest Barber that ever drew a sprat, if he shaves you, gratis, will be paid for powdering your wig.

When your affairs in the way of your trade or business decline and are like to become desperate, give up in time. Your own account, in so doing, will be equal with that of your creditors, and in whatever case you require advice from the law, pitch upon a regular bred — of good experience, and if your choice should fall upon any one that envy or design calls knave, bad man, &c. don't be disheartened, 'tis better to deal with a knave than a fool, and rest satisfied, he who knows the bad part of mankind as well as the good, may not be the worse Lawyer, but in many cases the most suitable person to give you advice. In the name of common sense, what kind of law can be expected from the head of a Merchants broker? or what writing can be found in a Broker's shop, but such as have been carted from the sweepings of some Attorney's office, and sold by the bushel (as you do your potatoes) for the purpose of lighting your pipe or some other necessary use.

Since the commencement of this office in June 1764, many little Pirates have appeared, attempting to steal the business thereof, but impudence and ignorance being their whole strength, they have sneered off, and left the key of their new fangled office for the rent.

At the first sight of an Advertisement which appeared in Mr. Gaine's paper of the 23d inst. from the Town clerk's office, I was surprised; but weighing the intrinsic value of the convenience and saving thereby proposed to the public, found it exactly similar to your purchasing five eggs for a groat that prove half of them rotten; were it possible to be otherwise, the worthy open-faced gentleman who fills that lucrative post, would not attempt treating the profession with so little brotherly regard; it must surely be done for the amusement of some or other of his Clerks, as two coppers will at any time buy a rattle; besides, the Town-clerk's office, can only record mortgages, conveyances of the city houses and lands. Every county has its own Clerks; and the office for recording the most material deeds, is the Secretary's office for the province. In fine, you have so used me to *bess and paddling*, and my old friend Sharp's *Madera* (with which I never appeared the church) my endeavours night and day shall be to convince you, that it is full as near in every respect, to the corner of Flattabrack-hill, as to the King on Horse-back.

I must now beg pardon for taking up thus much of your time, shall leave you to consult your own judgments on the infringing part of the present, and rest on these agreeable lines.

Dear bought experience tells me what is true, And bids me tell that truth to you.

"Honesty is the best Policy."

I remain, your truly grateful and very

devoted servant,

J. C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

POET'S CORNER.

FROM NORTH, the' stormy winds may blow.  
To blast fair Freedom's tender flower,  
And urge the seas to overflow.  
The banks that shield it from their power.  
Yet, planted here by God's own hand,  
Be not, dear Fugitive, dismay'd,  
The winds shall cease at his command.  
The sea's proud waves shall here be stay'd.

From Rivington's New York Gazetteer,  
January 12.

However trifling the following narrative may appear, considered in itself, yet it will serve to shew the spirit which animates our nominal Sons of Liberty. It must convince every friend to order and the constitution, how dangerous a situation we should be in, if they are suffered to assume the lead in our public transactions, whose principles would urge them to persecute all such as cannot coincide with their undigested sentiments of liberty: And as it is an incontrovertible evidence of the intolerant zeal of some of our pretended patriots, it ought to excite every lover of his country to unite in opposing those men whose atrocious proclivity instead of freedom, their aim is to establish disorder, oppression, and anarchy.

On the 3d instant, Mr. John Cafe, an old man of near sixty years of age, from Long-Island, was entreated by an acquaintance of his to go to the house of Jasper Drake, tavern keeper near Backman's Slip, where he was told, Captain M'D—l, Captain S—s, and others wanted to converse with him on politicks. He went, and soon entered into conversation with Captain M'D—l, who attempted to convince him, that he was in an error, but not being able to effect it, politely left him.—Captain S—s, with several other persons, then attacked him with the force of their eloquence and noise, but Cafe said, that he was an unlearned man, and but of few words,—that he could not reply to above one. That he judged however, the fairest way to come at the truth would be to recur to the origin of the present contest between Great Britain and the colonies, and to trace from the time of the stamp act, the encroachments of ministerial power, and the increasing demands for provincial privileges. This was objected to by Captain S—s, as it would require too much time and attention to discuss.—He said, that he would question him a little, and asked Cafe, whether the King had not violated his coronation oath? Mr. Cafe replied, that he thought he had not, and reasoned on this and other matters in as cool a manner as possible, in order not to irritate Captain S—s, who however soon grew warm, and branded Cafe with the appellation of Tory, and told him if he was in Connecticut government he would be put to death.—S—s then demanded of Cafe, whether, if the Bostonians were to take up arms, he would fight for the King?—Cafe answered, that if he fought on either side, he would certainly fight for no one else, as he conceived King George to be his lawful Sovereign, for the minister a few days before, prayed for our rightful sovereign Lord King George the third, on which S—s replied, he was sorry that he had turned churchman, where such prayers were used; Cafe replied, these expressions were delivered the preceding Sunday by Dr. Rodgers at the Presbyterian meeting, for he himself was a Presbyterian.—After a few more queries and replies of a similar nature, S—s told him, that he would not suffer a Tory to sit in company with Gentlemen, placed a chair in the examination corner, caught Cafe by the arm, and forced him into it. He then called for a Negro boy, who belonged to the house, and ordered him to sit along with him; for that he (Cafe) was only fit to sit in company with S—s; but the Negro had too much understanding to comply.—Mr. Cafe then called for some wine, and offered it to the company, but S—s refused to accept of it, pushed him down in the chair where he before had placed him, and ordered the rest not to drink with a Tory; and further, that whoever spoke to Cafe, should forfeit a bowl of Toddy, which was exacted by him from two persons who happened to disobey his mandates.—S—s then told Cafe, that his age protected him, for if he was a young man, he would have sat his backside on a red hot grid iron; and after he had despatched this old man as long as he thought proper, he despatched him.

To the truth of the above;  
Witness, JOHN CASE, of Suffolk County,  
Long Island.  
New York, Jan. 7, 1775.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the CORNER-HOUSE;  
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings,  
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion,

FOR SALE,

A FEW cases (containing three dozen  
each) of very excellent BOUDEBAUX  
CLARET. Inquire of the Printer. 70

To be sold at private sale,

THE following very valuable lots of land, lying in  
the township of Blomindal, in the County of  
Orange, in the province of New-York.

No. 1 contains 25 acres. No. 2 325 acres 9-10

3 368 2-5 36 3' 8-10

4 373 1-4 40 325 3-4

5 376 1-3 43 327

6 340 38 377

7 350 2-5 36 3' 1-10

8 339 1-2 36 3' 8-8

9 362 1-6 36 3' 20 177

10 387 3-6 36 3' 20 173

11 367 3-6 36 3' 20 173

12 367 3-6 36 3' 20 173

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# S U P P L E M E N T

To the New-York Journal, or General Advertiser, No. 1674.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1775.

CHARLES TOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 12.

The following remarkable charge of the Hon. Wm Henry Drayton, Esq; one of the Judges, of the court of general sessions of the peace, over and terminer, assize and general goal delivery, for the districts of Cainhdean, and Cheraws, on his circuit the 5th and 15th days of November last, delivered to the several grand juries, and by them ordered to be printed, together with their presentments and the address of the petit jury, viz.

## The CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

YOU are now met to discharge one of the most important duties in society; for, you are assembled arbiters of the innocence or guilt of such of your fellow citizens who are so unfortunate, as to have afforded occasion, however slight, for the laws to take cognizance of their conduct.—You are authorized to pass judgment in the first instance, upon the apparently guilty wretch; and by your acquitting voice, you have power to shield apparent innocence from a malicious prosecution:—Such powers have the constitution of your country vested in you: Powers! no less important than truly honourable, when exercised with a fearless integrity.

It is your indispensable duty, to endeavour to exercise these powers with propriety. It is mine, conciently to point out to you, the line of your conduct.—A conduct which, the venerable constitution of your country intends, by protecting the innocent, and by delivering the guilty over to the courts of law, should operate to nourish in its native vigour, even that constitution itself, from whose generous spirit we have a title to call ourselves FREEMEN.—An appellation which peculiarly distinguishes the English subjects (those unfortunately disappointed fellow citizens in Quebec excepted) and ranks them above all the civilized nations of the earth!

By as much as you prefer freedom to slavery, by so much ought you to prefer a generous death to servitude, and to hazard every thing to endeavour to maintain that rank which is so gloriously pre-eminent above all other nations. You ought to endeavour to preserve it, not only for its inestimable value; but from a reverence to our ancestors, from whom we received it, and from a love of our children to whom, we are bound by every consideration, to deliver down this legacy—the most valuable that ever was or can be delivered to posterity.—It is compounded of the most generous civil liberty that ever existed; and the sacred Christian religion, released from the absurdities which are indicated—the shackles which are imposed—the tortures which are inflicted—and the flames which are lighted, blown up and fed with blood, by the Roman Catholic doctrine:—Doubts which tend to establish a most cruel tyranny in church and state:—A tyranny under which all Europe groaned for many ages. And such are the distinguishing characters of this legacy, which, may God of his infinite goodness and mercy long preserve to us, and graciously continue to our posterity! But without our pious and unwearied endeavours to preserve these blessings, it is folly and presumption to hope for a continuance of them. Hence, in order to stimulate your exertions in favour of your civil liberties which protect your religious rights; instead of discoursing to you of the laws of other states, and comparing them to our own; allow me to tell you what your civil liberties are, and to charge you, which I do in the most solemn manner, to hold them dearer than your lives.—A lesson and charge at all times proper from a judge—but particularly so at this crisis, when America is in one general and generous commotion touching this truly important point.

It is unnecessary for me to draw any other character of those liberties than, that great line by which they are distinguished:—And happy is it for the subject that those liberties can be marked so easily, and in so distinguishing a manner. And this is the distinguishing character.—English people cannot be taxed—nay, they cannot be bound by any law unless by their consent, expressed by themselves, or their representatives of their own election.—This colony was settled by English subjects—by a people from England herself—a people who brought over with them—who planted in this colony—and who transmitted to their posterity, the invaluable rights of Englishmen.—Rights! which no time, no controul, no climate can diminish.—Thus possessed of such rights, it is of the most serious importance that you strictly execute those regulations which have arisen from such a parentage, and to which you

have given the authority of laws, by having given your constitutional consent that they should operate as laws: For by your not executing what those laws require, you would weaken the force, and would shew I may almost say, a treasonable contempt of those constitutional rights out of which your laws arise, and which you ought to defend and support, at the hazard of your lives.—Hence, by all the ties, which mankind hold most dear and sacred—your reverence to your ancestors—your love to your own interests—your tenderness to your posterity—by the awful obligations of your oath, I charge you to do your duty—to maintain the laws, the rights, the constitution of your country—ever at the hazard of your lives and fortunes.

Some courtly Judges, file themselves the King's servants: A file which sounds harshly in my ears, inasmuch as, the being a servant implies obedience to the orders of the master: And such Judges might possibly think that, in the present situation of American affairs, this charge is inconsistent with my duty to the King—but to my part, in my judicial character, I know no master but the law—I am a servant, not to the King, but to the constitution; and in my estimation, I shall best discharge my duty as a good subject to the King, and a truly officer under the constitution, when I boldly declare the law to the people, and instruct them in their civil rights. Indeed, you gentlemen of the grand jury, cannot properly comprehend your duty, and your great obligation to perform it, unless you know those civil rights from which these duties spring, and by knowing the value of those rights, then learn your obligations to perform these duties.

having thus generally touched upon the nature and importance of your civil rights, in order to excite you to execute those laws to which they have given birth; I will now conciently point out to you, the particular duties which, the laws of your country require at your hands.

Unbiased by affection to, and unawed by fear of any man, or any set of men, you are to make presentment of every person, and of every proceeding, militating against public good.—The law orders me particularly to give in charge to watch carefully over our N. grand, and our jury law:—A law which, cannot be too highly valued, whether we regard the excellence of its nature, or the importance of its object. This law carries in itself an indeleble mark of what high importance the legislature thought it when they enacted it; and it carries in itself also kind of prophecy, that its existence in its native vigour would in after times be endangered:—And therefore it is, that the law orders the judges ever to charge the grand juries to watch over it with care: Indeed, you ought to do so with the most jealous circumspection. A learned judge says, "every new tribunal erected for the decision of facts without the intervention of a jury, is a step toward, aristocracy—the most oppressive of absolute governments. And it is there fore a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and himself, to maintain to the utmost of his power, this valuable constitution in all its rights, to restore it to its ancient dignity if at all impaired; to amend it wherever it is defective; and above all, to guard with the most jealous circumspection, against the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plausible pretences, may in time, insensibly undermine this best preservative of English liberty."—Mr. Justice Blackstone terms the English trial by jury—the glory of the English law;—let me tell you, one trial by jury is that kind of glory in full meridian lustre, in comparison of which, the English mode appears only with diminished splendor.

But, let not your care of this great object occupy all your attention; you are to find all such bills of indictment, as the examination of witnesses in support of them, may induce you to think there is a probability that the fact charged is true; for you are not to exact, such circumstantial and positive evidence as, would be necessary to support the indictment before a petit jury.—To make those presentments—and to find these bills, it is not necessary that you all agree in opinion, twelve united voices among you, are sufficient to discharge the duties of a grand jury: But, it is absolutely necessary, that twelve of you agree in opinion, upon every point under your consideration; and happy, happy—truly happy are that people, who cannot be made to suffer under any construction of the law, but by the united voices of twenty-four impartial men, having no interest in the cause, but, that the laws be executed, and justice be administered.

In short, that you may discharge your duty with propriety, and that you may pursue that course of conduct which the law requires; let me in the strongest terms, recommend to you, that you keep constantly in your mind, the nature and particulars of the oath which you have just taken. To you, this oath is of as much importance, as the mariniers compas is to those who sail on the ocean, this points out the course of your voyage—your oath as clearly points out to you, the course of your conduct.—I dare say you are willing to discharge that duty which you owe to society; I make no doubt but that you will discharge it with advantage to the public, and therefore with honour to yourselves.

The Presentments of the Grand Jury for the District of Camden.

[The 12 and 2d presentments were grievances of a local nature.]

III. WE present, as a GRIEVANCE, of the most dangerous and alarming nature, the power exercised by the Parliament, to tax, and to make laws to bind, the American Colonies, in all cases whatsoever: We conceive such a power is destructive of our birth rights, as FREEMEN—descended from English ancestors—Seeing such free men cannot be constitutionally taxed or bound by any law, without their consent, expressed by themselves, or implied by their representatives, of their own election; a consent which the good people of this colony never have signified, to be taxed or bound by laws of the British Parliament, in which they never have had any constitutional representation:—And whereas we rather choose to be freemen, than to live slaves, bound by laws, in the formation of which we have no participation—so now, that the body of this district are legally assembled, as one step towards the defence of our constitutional rights, which are dearer to us than our lives and fortunes, we think it is our indispensable duty to the people of the district, to ourselves, the Grand Jurors for the body of the people, and to our posterity, thus clearly to express the sense of our constitutional rights, and the very imminent danger to which they are exposed, from the usurped power of the British Parliament, taxing, and by law, binding the Americans, in all cases whatsoever: being

RESOLVED, to maintain our constitutional rights, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, we do most earnestly recommend, that this PRESENTMENT, in particular, be laid before our constitutional representatives, in General Assembly; who, we doubt not, will do all in their power, to support us in our just rights.

And lastly, In testimony of the satisfaction we feel, and the high estimation, in which we hold the charge given by his honour the Judge, at the opening of the Court, and the principles of loyalty and liberty, in which the same is manifestly founded: And also, that a lasting evidence may remain, of that true and constitutional language, which, it is the duty of every Judge to adopt, in the exercise of an office instituted solely for the preservation of the laws; WE make it our request, that his Honour will be pleased to direct the said charge to be printed and made public; fully persuading, that every man will read it with applause, who with a lasting security to the British constitution, establishment of civil and religious liberty.

—We also recommend the publication of these our presentments.

Matthew Singleton, Foreman; Joshua Engle, Silvester Dunn, Jasper Sutton, John Payne, Isham Moore, John Cantey, John Witherspoon, John Gamble, Robert Carter, Henry Hunter, David Neilson, Thomas Caftey, John Perkins, sen. Henry Caffey, Samuel Bradley, James Conyers, David Wilcox, Aaron Frieson, Moses Gordon, Samuel Cantey, Edward Dickey, John Cantey.

The Presentments of the Grand Jury of Cheraws District.

[After the local presentments.]

IV. WE present as a grievance of the fifth magnitude, the right claimed by the British Parliament to tax us, and by their acts to bind us in all cases whatsoever:—When we reflect on our other grievances, they all appear trifling in comparison with this; for if we may be taxed, imprisoned, and deprived of life, by the force of such laws, to which neither we nor our constitutional representatives have ever assented, no slavery can be more abject than ours. We are however sensible, that we have a better

curly for our lives, our liberties and fortunes, than the mere will of the Parliament of Great Britain; and are fully convinced, that we cannot be constitutionally taxed, but by representatives of our own election, or bound by any laws but those to which they have assented. This right of being exempted from all laws but those enacted with the consent of representatives of our own election, we deem so essential to our freedom, and so ingrained in our constitution, that we are determined to defend it, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes: and we earnestly request, that this presentment may be laid before our constitutional representatives, the Commons House of Assembly of this colony, that it may be known how much we prize our freedom, and how resolved we are to preserve it.

We recommend that these our presentments be published in the several Gazettes of this province.

ALEX. MACINTOSH, Foreman, &c.

## ADDRESS of the PETIT JURY.

May it please your Honour,

At your charge at the opening of the session, contained matters of the highest importance to every individual in this colony, as well as to the Grand Jury to whom in particular it was delivered: We the Petit Jury for the district of Cheraws, beg leave to testify our great satisfaction, and to return your Honour our warmest acknowledgments, for so constitutional a charge at this alarming crisis, when our Liberties are attacked, and our properties invaded by the claim and attempt of the British parliament to tax us, and by their edict to bind us in all cases they deem proper; a claim to which we will never submit, and an attempt which we are determined to oppose at the hazard of our lives and property; being fully convinced that, by the constitution of this country, we owe obedience to no human laws, but such as are enacted with the consent of our Representatives in General Assembly.—These being our fixed sentiments, we take this opportunity of publicly declaring them: and we would esteem it a particular favour conferred on us, if your Honour would direct your charge to be printed, that the benefit arising from it may remain as a pattern of that constitutional language, which a Judge should deliver who is above ministerial influence, and knows no Master but the law.

CLAUDIO PROVIS, Foreman, &c.

[To the same purpose also were the presentments of the Grand jury of the district of Ninety six at a Court of General Sessions of the peace, &c. on the 15th of November last, before another of the Judges.]

At George-town, the Grand jury gave an elegant entertainment to Mr. Justice Drayton, and to the Gentlemen of the bar, where the following toasts were drank, viz.

1. The King.—2. The Lieutenant Governor and the Province.—3. May the Britons be just, and the Americans free.—4. The Patriotic Juries of the Northern circuit.—5. A firm union between the American colonies.—6. The Bishop of St. Asaph.

7. Lord Camden.—8. The Pennsylvania Farmer.—9. May the enemies of America be her exports—10. May British Freedom ever find an Asylum in America.—11. May American Liberty and Time, have the same period.—12. May the cloud which now hangs over America, burst only on the heads of her enemies.—13. May the enemies of freedom be cursed.—14. May the zeal of the Congress impress every American with gratitude.—15. May the enemies of America be exported without any drawback.

—16. May the enemies of America never eat the bread of America.—17. The American Militia.—18. A speedy retreat to Gen. Gage and his troops.—19. May the Americans succeed in their attempts to defend their Liberties.—20. May the Americans display wisdom and fortitude.

New-York, said Dec. 1774.

## Wants a Place,

A COMPLETE Brewer and Distiller, lately from Edinburgh, where he practised that Business, as well as in other Places in Scotland, for the Space of 20 Years past. He has full Knowledge of the Distilling Business, and can fill that famous Liquor, commonly called Whisky, as well as any that ever attempted to profit by it. He can be well recommended by several Gentlemen of Character in this City. For further Particulars, inquire of his Landlord, at Mr. John Stevenson's, Yeoman-Master, at the Corner of the new Orange Market, New-York.

M. B. He has an Opportunity to go to the Country, Oct. 1st, and as he is a Stranger to this Place, (though well recommended) he would be soon in great want of a Master in the City.

### To be SOLD.

THE dwelling-house and lot of ground in Maldon Lane, now in the possession of Elias Brovort: The lot is in front and rear 20', not wide, and in length 100 feet. The house and situation is exceeding commodious and pleasant, either for a merchant or private gentleman in a considerable part, or the whole of the money may remain at interest in the hands of the purchaser, (if required) upon proper securities. For further particulars, apply to said ELIAS BROVORT. 716

Four Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Sufers court house, New-Jersey, on the 2d instant, an Irish servant lad, named EDWARD MOFFAT, about 16 years of age, much marked with the small pox, has a remarkable mole on one side of his nose, brown curled hair, and very broad feet; he is but little for his age, and has much of the brogue: Had on when he went away, an old red jacket with mohair buttons, the sleeves made of half thick; a pair of blue coating trowsers quite new, with metal buttons; a check shirt, yarn stockings, and good shoes, with steel buckles; a felt hat almost new.—Whoever secures said servant, and gives immediate notice thereof to his master, so that he gets him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by THOMAS ANDERSON.

Jan. 14. 1775. 716

Just published, by SAMUEL LOUDON,

A Pamphlet, Price 6d. containing, An account of the surprising deliverance of the Revd Mr. John Ross, from a threatened imprisonment, by means of a very young Lady, and of the Lady's after, extraordinary conversion; likewise, a remarkable instance of the wonderful goodness of God, in the relief of the Revd. Mr. David Anderson, and his family, when reduced to the greatest distress.—Also an illustrious and instructive instance of the power of religion, in the conversion of John, Earl of Rochester: To which is added, the last speech of the Marquis of Argyle, who was executed at Edinburgh, May 17, 1685. Also a few entertaining extracts from the lives of the Revd. Dr. Watts, and Mr. William Burkett.

SAMUEL LOUDON, has all for Sale,

A large variety of books, lately imported amongst which are, Clark's Martyrology, and Lives, Willison's Works, Hook's and Ross's Roman history, Ross's ancient history, &c.—Writing paper, and the best blotting paper; sealing wax, wafers, and quills.—Vellars are, as usual, supplied on the very lowest terms, with Cordage, and Ship-Chandlery.

N. B. Ready money, or new books given for second hand books; school books are wanted, second hand Virgil, Schrevelius Iesuca, Lucian, &c.

716

MUSIC, FENCING,

AND DANCING.

William Charles Hulett.

VERY gratefully sensible of the many favours he has received from his friends in the course of a twenty years residence in this city, begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that his school in Broad Street, is now re-opened after the holidays, and that he continues to teach at home and abroad.

In MUSIC,

The VIOLIN, GUITAR, and GERMAN FLUTE.

In DANCING,

(According to the present taste both in London and Paris.)

The LOUVRE, THE BRETAGNE,

MINUET,

MINUET,

DAUPHINE, Double MINUET,

RIGADOON.

The COTILLONS, and English COUN-

TRY DANCES.

For FENCING, he has prevailed on a MASTERS to attend his school, the variety and fatigues of his other business, which he means to go through with justice to his scholars, not permitting him to engage in that department. 714

Robert R. Livingston, Esq; one of the judges of the supreme court, for the province of New-York, does hereby order notice to be given in all the public news paper, within this colony of New-York, that on application made to him by James Dole, of the city of Albany, merchant, a creditor of John McLean, of the county of Charlotte, in pursuance of four several acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, one entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors," one other entitled, "an act to continue an act entitled an act to prevent frauds in debtors, with an addition thereto," one other entitled, "an act further to continue an act entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, with the act thereto mentioned;" and one other act entitled, "an act to amend and make void the act thereto mentioned."—I have directed the whole estate, real and personal, of the said John McLean, to be seized, and that unless he does return, and discharge his debts within three months, after such public notice given, that all his estate, real and personal, so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Given under my hand, this 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1775.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

The above order is published in the notice hereby directed, and all persons concern'd, are hereby notified accordingly. 714

WHEREAS my wife Mary, has lately stepped from me, and may perhaps return to me in debt; she is therefore to wear all Persons not to draw or entertain her on my account, as I will pay as debts for my control. 20th 1775. MORRIS DEGAMP.

718

### To be sold at private Sale.

On the premises, near the Bowling Green, in the Broad Way, next door to Mr. Weatherhead, and next but one to Mr. David Johnson:

A HOUSE and LOT of Ground, the House is very good, has 4 fire-places, a good Kitchen and Cellar Kitchen back, two Stairs high; with a Garden and Garden Plot: The Lot is front 25 feet, in rear 20 feet, more or less, and runs back 100 feet. 714

THOMAS WARNER.

### To BE SOLD.

For no Fault but want of Employment, A HEALTHY young Negro Girl, about 18 Years of Age, who can do all Kinds of House Work, and can be well recommended.—Inquire of the Printer. 714

### To be SOLD.

A LIKELY and handly Mulatto Boy of about fourteen Years of Age, used to waiting of Table, is bond, and willing to attend a Gentleman on travelling, &c. Sold only for want of Employment. 714

Inquire of the Printer.

### Just Published, and to be SOLD by JOHN ANDERSON,

At his PRINTING OFFICE on Bookman Slip. The FOURTH Chapter of the American Chronicles of the Times.

Where the First, Second, and Third Chapters may also be had.

+ A few Copies of an authentic JOURNAL round the World, performed in his Majesty's ship Endeavour, Captain Cook, may be had of said J. Anderson. 714

### WILLIAM THORNE,

TAYLOR and SHOP KEEPER,

In Smith's Fly, next door to Dr. Tolman's, TAKES this method to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has just come to hand a few pieces broad cloth and Bath coatings of various colours, green knaps, green and blue bals, white and brown buckram and forest cloths, a few pieces royal ribbed, and maccaroni velvet, down and Irish linens, with trimmings suitable. He will undertake to make middle sized men's cloths at the undermentioned prices, viz.

A plain suit superfine cloth, f. 8 10 0  
Half trimmed, ditto, 9 0 0  
Full dress, ditto, 10 0 0  
Coat and waistcoat superfine cloth, 6 15 0

A suit best velvet any colour, lined with satin, 8 0 0

Suit figured Manchester velvet, 15 10 0

Suittauton trimmed with feather velvet and gold buttons, 21 0 0

Pair full velvet breeches, 2 0 0

Single coat superfine cloth, 5 0 0

Plain suit second best cloth, 7 0 0

Coat and waistcoat ditto, 5 5 0

Burton coat, best Bath beaver, 2 15 0

Plain cloth suit livery, 5 15 0

Ditte, with flag breeches, 7 0 0

Thickset frock and waistcoat, 3 15 0

Livery furtout coat, 3 15 0

And many other sorts of

Cabinet work, very cheap. 714

714

### SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS,

in WILLIAM-STREET, near the North Church,

In NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-

WORK, in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers, 5 0 0

Chests upon chests, 5 0 0

Cloth presses, 5 0 0

D-sets, 5 0 0

Dress and book cases, 5 0 0

of different sorts, 5 0 0

Chairs of many dif-

ferent and new pat-

terns, 5 0 0

And many other sorts of

Cabinet work, very

cheap. 714

714

### Ringwood Iron Works, New-Jersey, Dec. 20, 1775.

STOLEN or strayed from the adjacent works on

Long Pond, nine draught oxen, branded with

L. P. on the left horn. If any of the above oxen are taken up as strays, those who have them in custody, are requested to give intelligence where they are. Two Dollars a head, and all reasonable charges for wintering, &c. shall be paid on their delivery at these works, by

ROBERT ERSKINE.

714

### To the Creditors of John Morph, an insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the respective creditors of John Morph, an insolvent debtor, of the Borough of Elizabeth Town, and province of New-Jersey, that they be and appear, at the dwelling house of Samuel Smith, tavern-keeper in Elizabeth-Town, on Monday the third day of April next, between 10 o'clock in the morning of the same day: then and there to exhibit and prove their demands against the said insolvent; in order that we the subscribers, attorneys of the said John Morph, (appointed by a rule of the inferior Court of Common Pleas at Newark, in aid for the county of Essex,) may proceed, to make a proper distribution of the said insolvent's estate, agreeable to an act of assembly of the province of New-Jersey, passed in the sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors." ROBERT ERSKINE, Attorney. TIMOTHY GODDIN, Attorney. Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 20, 1775. 714

714

### Just imported, by SAMUEL COPPERTHWAITE.

In the Dunnmore, Captain Lawrence,

A neat assortment of best London drawn

beet legs,

WHICH are made up in the most ap-

proved manner, when called for;

he also keeps an assortment of the most el-

egant men's shoes and pumps, all which he

has in great abundance; 50 acres of good timber

land, and the rest of the site, and produces hay in

great abundance; 50 acres of good timber

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